(c) the details of steps taken to promote industrial development in that region; and

(d) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) The backwardness of North Eastern Region is attributed mainly to locational disadvantage arising out of remoteness and topographical inaccessibility, among other factors.

(c) and (d): Industrialisation of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State Government concerned. The Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments to the extent possible. However, with a view to promoting industrialisation of backward areas Government is operating a Growth Centre scheme. Under the Scheme, 9 centres have been allotted to the North Eastern Region. These centres would be endowed with basic infrastructural facilites like Power, Water, Telecommunication, Banking, etc. enabling them to attract industries to them.

Besides this, Government of India has constituted a Group on Industrial Development of North Eastern Region. The group felt that there is a need for a new institutional framework especially devoted to a region which can undertake techno economic appraisals, identify the projects and the kind of infrastructure that is suited to the region. In the Budget for 1995-96 North Eastern Development Bank (NEDB) has already been proposed for the North Eastern Region. It is expected that this new institution would be able to identify projects and provide the kind of infrastructure that is required.

The extension of the validity of the Transport Subsidy Scheme is also under consideration of the Central Government.

Increase in Industrial Production In

6448. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI SATCHIDANANDA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether quick estimates of Industrial Production Index showed an increase by 12.9% during November, 1994 against that in November, 1993; and

(b) what was the percentage increase in Industrial Production Index during each of the months since November 1994, both overall and sector-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SMT. KRISHNA SAHI) (a) Yes, Sir. However, as per the quick estimates of Index of Industrial Production released for the month of December the revised overall industrial growth in November, 1994 was 8.5%, primarily because of upward revision of the figures for November 1993.

(b) The percentage increase in the industrial production index during Nov-Dec, 1994 as compared to Nov-Dec, 1993 respectively according to the broad sector has been as under:

Sectors	Rate of Growth (%) Nov.	Dec.
Mining	9.4	11.5
Manutacturing	8.3	8.3
Electricity	8.7	13.6
Overall	8.5	9.5

Studies on impact of reforms on SSI

6449. SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:
SHRI SATCHIDANANDA:
SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether studies were conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi, and the Confederation of Indian Industry and Entrepreneural Development Institute, Ahmedabad, about the impact of economic reforms on Small Scale Industries sector;

(b) if so, what are their findings; and

(c) whether the studies have confirmed that there was no adverse impact of the reforms on SSI sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) (a) Of the three studies mentioned in the Question, only the study of Enterpreneurship Development Institute, Ahmedabad (1993) is directly on the subject of "Impact of New Economic Policies on Small and Tiny Industries Sector." The study made by the Conferderation of Indian Industry is in the form of a Survey called "9th Business Outlook Survey of Small Industry" for the 12 months period convering October, 1994 to September, 1995. The study made by National Council of Applied Economic Research (1993) is on the "Structure and Promotion of Small Scale Industries in India". The study makes only an incidental reference to likely impact of economic reforms on the small scale industries sector.

(b) and (c) A perusal of these study/ survey reports seems to indicate the following position in general terms with regard to the performance of the small scale sector.

The study report by National Council of Applied Economic Research has expressed the view that the delicensing and deregulation of large scale industries and reduction of import duty may adversely affect the small scale industries. They have mentioned about a study brought out by the World Bank (1991) on five countries, viz. Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia, Ecuador and Mexico, which reviewed the impact of deregulation and trade liberalisation and did not find the impact viable on the small and medium scale industries in these countries. Process of adaptation and competition with the domestic and foreign firms has proved much more disruptive for small and medium industries vis-a-vis large scale industries, The study, however, brings out that given the size, diversity and the flexibility of Indian small scale sector, the magnitude of disruption may be less.

The study by the Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Ahmedabad, has indicated about some of the unfavourable impact of factors like, general recession, cut in budgetry support to public sector, devaluation of rupee, difficulty in getting adequate and timely credit etc. on the growth of small scale sector. The study has, however, observed that on the whole, small scale sector has performed better compared to the large scale sector during the post-liberalisation period. Situation seems to have improved in the case of raw materials supply especially with removal of quota/permits. The study also reveals that major strategies being adopted by the entrepreneurs for their survival and growth in the new economic environment, are quality improvement, technology upgradation and human resource development. The analysis indicates that new policies have started exerting pressures for competitive efficiency even in the SSI sector, as reflected in high concern for quality and technology, which is a positive sign.

The survey by the Confederation of Indian Industry indicated that small industry is confident of maintaining its high growth rates in the coming year as well. 60% of the respondents expect their growth rates to exceed 10%, 24% expect growth rate to vary between 5-10%, 13% foresee growth hovering around 0-5% and 3% expect negative growth. Thus, the overall assessment of the survey is for

a positive rate of growth in the small scale sector.

पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा देना

6450. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय:**
श्री अनन्त राम जाधवालः

क्या **प्रधान** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा देने के प्रस्ताव पर कोई निर्णय लिया है, और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस संबंध में राज्यों में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन राज्यों में सर्वेक्षण किया गया है और किन-किन राज्यों में पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा देने के लिये सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है; और

(ग) सरकार उन राज्यों में पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा देने के संबंध में कब से कार्य शुरू करने का विचार रखती है और इस कार्य में कितना खर्च आयेगा तथा पर्यटकों को क्या-क्या सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराई जायेंगी?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती कृष्णा साही): (क) नई औद्योगिक नीति, 1991 के अनुसार "होटल और पर्यटन से सम्बद्ध उद्योग" को पहले ही उच्च प्राथमिकता वाले उद्योगों के रूप में घोषित कर दिया गया है। पर्यटन की एक उद्योग के रूप में मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर सरकार द्वारा कोई सर्वेक्षण नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) और (ग) क्योंकि पर्यटन का विकास करने की प्राथमिक जिम्मेदारी राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्रों की सरकारों की है, अतः भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ-शासित क्षेत्र की सरकारों से अनुरोध करती रही है कि पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा दिया जाए और पर्यटन से संबंधित कार्यकलापों के लिए प्रोत्साहन और रियायतें दी जाएं। संलग्न सूची के अनुसार अब तक 19 राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा दे दिया है।

सूची

जिन राज्यों/संघ शासित क्षेत्रों ने पर्यटन को उद्योग का दर्जा दिया है उनकी सूची:—

1. आन्ध्र प्रदेश
2. असम
3. बिहार
4. हरियाणा
5. हिमाचल प्रदेश
6. केरल
7. मध्य प्रदेश
8. तमिलनाडु
9. त्रिपुरा
10. कर्नाटक
11. उत्तर प्रदेश
12. राजस्थान
13. पांडिचेरी
14. महाराष्ट्र
15. मिज़ोरम
16. अरूणाचल प्रदेश
17. अण्डमान व निकोबार
18. लक्ष्यद्वीप
19. उडीसा

Setting up of Software Technology Park in Delhi

6451. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industies Corporation propose to set up a Software Technology Park in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Small Industries Corporation Limited is setting up a Software Technology Park at Okhla, New Delhi (adjacent of NSIC office). Main objectives are:—

To provide services to the users (who undertake software development for export purposes) in development and export of software through data links or physical media.

To promote development and export of software and software services.

To undertake export promotion activities such as technology